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NOTES.

THE problem of the unemployed of London was investigated last December by a committee which held its meetings in Toynbee Hall. The report of the committee, published in *The Toynbee Record* of January, is signed by seventeen prominent persons, among whom are J. Williams Benn and Sydney Buxton, members of Parliament; George Shipton, of the London Trades' Council; and W. Steadman, F. N. Charrington and Sidney Webb, members of the London County Council. The committee found "the number of men without employment about the docks and ports of the riverside east and south-east of the city" a good deal larger than usual at that time of the year; and this, too, in spite of the fact that the average amount of work paid for by the Joint Committee of the Dock Companies was no less in 1892 than in 1891. This apparent paradox is explained by the fact that the proportion of men in permanent employment has increased, and the fluctuations in the number employed from day to day has diminished. This is the result of a better organization of labor, and promises to put an end to the casual character of dock labor. This is, of course, much to be wished, but the immediate effect of the change is to work great hardship by depriving whole classes of their means of subsistence. The committee believes "the temporary provision of work by local authorities affords no solution of the real problem, and by attracting laborers to the distressed districts may even intensify the evil." The local authorities ought to furnish work, as far as possible; but the employment given should be made test work by means of which the industrious and worthy workmen may be separated out from the "demoralized residuum," in order that they may be helped to permanent employment. The recommendations of the committee for securing this end, and for turning private charity into beneficial channels, indicate the true method of dealing with the unemployed. Local authorities, the Government and the County Council, in supplying work, are recommended to adopt the rules that (1) "any work given should be regarded not only as a relief, but also as a test of fitness for further help"; (2) that employment be restricted to settled inhabitants of the particular district, who have been resident somewhere in the metropolis for at least a year; and (3) that a register be kept containing the address of the applicant's previous employer, the previous occupations of those applying for work, and a report on the conduct of those employed while at work. The committee

further advises that a small voluntary committee, composed of representatives of such bodies as the London County Council, the London Trades' Council, the Charity Organization Society, the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Riverside and Transit Trades, be formed to "collect and classify the statistics obtained by the local authorities, ascertain, by appropriate inquiries, which of the unemployed need to be more permanently assisted, and how this can best be done, and administer whatever funds may be subscribed by the public." The committee condemns the indiscriminate giving of money, meals or lodgings, because such charities inflict "a cruelty upon the inhabitants of these districts and seriously aggravate the disease;" but appeals should be made by the voluntary committee for funds of private charities to supplement, if necessary, the amount to be spent in useful public works by local authorities," and "to aid such men as are manifestly fit to get new occupation in London or elsewhere."

AT THE last session of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, the first of the Chautauqua Political Economy Clubs was organized. It is proposed to establish such clubs in communities where a sufficient number can be enlisted to form a working organization, the object of them being to awaken a wider interest in the study of economic and social questions. The director of the movement, Dr. Richard T. Ely, will aid the clubs in organizing, and will assist them in making the debates and discussions of their sessions profitable by sending them subjects for debate and discussion and by offering hints and suggestions how best to treat the recent economic events. Should the plan meet with sufficient success, a Political Economy Club Day will be held each summer at Chautauqua.

ON THE fifteenth of November the organization of the Historical and Political Science Association of the University of Wisconsin was perfected in Madison. Dr. Richard T. Ely is at the head of the Association, and wishes by means of it to create a close relationship between the graduate departments of the university and the practical outside world.

THE *Arena* is publishing a series of articles by Mrs. Helen Campbell on "Women Wage-Earners of America and Europe." The article in the January number gives a brief account of early conditions of factory life and of the improvements that have been made in it. The February article gives a brief account of the increase and condition of women wage-earners. Mrs. Campbell gives figures showing

their number and their kinds of work at different times, and analyzes the work of the Labor Bureau investigations into the subject. The series promises to be valuable to the student of the labor problem.

HOLLAND has given a more enduring and satisfactory organization to its official statistics. Hitherto a private association, the institute of Statistics, under the able guidance of the late Professor Benajon, and latterly of Dr. Verrijn Stuart, has been charged with collection and publication of the Dutch statistics. This organization gave place on January 1, 1893, to a Central Commission for Statistics, organized under a decree of October 6, 1892. Baron W. A. Van Verschuer is the president of the Commission and Dr. Verrijn Stuart, the secretary. The Commission will continue the publication of the Year Book, but the "*Bijdragen*" will cease to exist, but the programme leads us to hope for more extended publications in lieu of the latter.

THE sixth and final number of the first series of American History Leaflets, edited by Professors Hart and Channing, of Harvard, is devoted to "Extracts from official papers relating to the Behring Sea controversy 1890-92." The following topics are chosen for the second series:—

(1) Articles and Ordinances of the Confederation of New England, 1643-1684. (2) Exact Text of the Constitution of the United States. (3) Papers relating to the Voyages of John Cabot, 1497-98. (4) Gov. McDuffie's Message on the Slavery Question, 1835. (5) Jefferson's Proposed Instructions to the Virginia Delegation, 1774. (6) Ordinances and other papers relating to Secession, 1860-61. It is to be hoped that this is only the beginning of a movement to render the sources of our history more accessible.

It is an encouraging indication of growing interest in Political Science that the Clarendon Press has found it necessary to issue a second edition of Bluntschli's "Theory of the State."* The translators, Messrs. Ritchie, Matheson and Lodge, of Oxford, have made a few corrections and added a few references, but the book is in the main a reprint of the first edition.

* "THE THEORY OF THE STATE," by J. K. BLUNTSCHLI, authorized English translation from the sixth German edition. Second edition, pp. xxv., 550. Oxford at the Clarendon Press. 1892.